

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Carroll.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
2d " WM. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
GASTON E. WILDER, of Wake,
3d " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
4th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
5th " R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
6th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNEL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

Gov. Bragg's Appointments.

Gov. Bragg will address his fellow citizens at North West, Brunswick county, July 11th; Whiteville, Columbus county, July 12th; Elizabethtown, Bladen county, July 13th.

Mr. Gilmer will also speak at the above times and places.

The Canvass.

To-day the candidates for Governor will speak, are even now speaking, at Clinton, in Sampson County. Gov. Bragg had not intended to have met Mr. Gilmer there on account of the extreme fatigue of getting from Tarboro' to that point; but at the request of several gentlemen of that county, he will be present, although, at great sacrifice of rest and comfort to himself. On Wednesday, to-morrow, Gov. Bragg has an appointment at Warsaw, where we presume Mr. Gilmer will also attend. On Thursday, the candidates will speak in Wilmington. The speaking here is to be under the large depot shed at the railroad, between the hours of ten and half-past three. We have no doubt a large—a very large crowd will be present to listen and to judge. They will hear good speaking. Good sound argument from Gov. Bragg, and many very plausible and taking appeals from Mr. Gilmer, who defends a practical absurdity with much tact and not a little ability. We say a practical absurdity, and we might have used a stronger expression, for we cannot see how any person can shut his eyes to the fact that in the present contest the real issue is between nationalism and sectionalism, and that in November next the mere abstract doctrines of the so-called American party will enter into the contest only as a disturbing element, but without any possibility of producing any compensating advantage, even admitting for argument sake that the objects aimed at by the "American" party would result in advantage.

There is much force—great force, in a remark that we have heard coming from more than one old line whig of standing and intelligence. "It would be treason to the South for any Southern man so to act, under the influence of former prejudices, as to contribute to any division and consequent weakening of Southern strength in the coming contest with Free Soil Sectionalism. The Democratic party presents the only safe and available national organization upon which the South can rally with any reasonable hope of success." Is the South to allow herself to be divided, split up, weakened, her influence neutralized, or is she to move as one man for her own protection and for the security of the Union and the Constitution?

It might, perhaps, be said that all this little to do with the canvass for Governor. But this would be a very partial view of the case. The fact is that Gov. Bragg has really borne himself above reproach in his official capacity. Mr. Gilmer having, after terrible effort, been able to squeeze out but a single charge, namely, that he had appointed certain inefficient directors in the N. C. R. R. Co. Now, it turns out, after examination and discussion that the gentlemen indicated by Mr. Gilmer (Messrs. Dorch and Dick.) are among the most efficient members of the present board and compare favorably with any members of any board. The imputation of sectionalism justly lies at Mr. Gilmer's door, on the basis, the school fund, and everything else; and no matter how prettily glossed over, the facts remain. Upon what grounds then does Mr. Gilmer want Mr. Bragg turned out and himself turned in to the gubernatorial chair?—In the words of the Greensboro' Convention or something like them—because of the "paramount obligations" for the Convention ignores State issues.

Mr. Gilmer's party invites a decision upon something paramount to the concerns of the State, and there is no denying the great importance to the South inevitably attaching itself to the result in this State. Upon that result may depend the unity, the undivided action of the South, and it may be, the safety of the Union. Are not these deeply important matters? Are not these considerations eminently worthy of being pondered over? North Carolina is the first gun. Shall its firing awake echoes of union or of division at the South? Think on it well.

But if the crisis is such as to demand and deserve the best attention of all men at the South—if it is so imminent as to press upon them the necessity of presenting an undivided front, how much more strongly and peculiarly should Democrats be impressed with the propriety and necessity of keeping together in harmony, allowing no eliminations or recriminations to spring up—no divisions—no ill feelings—no expectations to exist among them. To bear in mind that, however divided in local matters, they are held together by the bond of principle, and the common support of Bragg, Buchanan, and Breckinridge. Every vote for Bragg is a vote for the unity of the South. Every vote for Bragg will tell upon the election in November.

THE SPEAKING TO-DAY.—According to previous arrangement, the candidates for Governor, Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, are addressing their fellow-citizens of New Hanover county, at the Railroad Depot.—The Editor being engaged in attendance on the discussion, has been unable to attend to his Editorial duties this morning. We understand Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion, and that Mr. Bragg would reply. The speaking is going on as we go to press.—We shall endeavor to give a report of the speeches to-morrow.—Daily Journal 19th inst.

Pub. Doc.

By the way, we have been unintentionally negligent in acknowledging favors and attentions from our very able and attentive representative at Washington City, Hon. Warren Winslow. A press of other things has from day to day, caused us to postpone our acknowledgments. Looking over the last document received under his frank, being the first volume of Commodore Perry's Expedition, reminds us that I never delay would be improper. It is a valuable and highly interesting work.

We are also under obligations to our Senators, Hon. David Reid and Hon. Asa Biggs, as also to Messrs. Branch, Clingan and Ruffin of the House, for repeated favors.

That's Right.

The Herald of yesterday devotes considerable space to proving or endeavoring to prove that Fremont and not Buchanan will get the foreign and Catholic vote of the country, at least of the north, and, therefore, that Democrats cannot rely upon the strength to be derived from this vote or influence. This is all right, and we ask the Fillmore organs to stick up to it. We have always contended that the majority of citizens of foreign birth generally voted the Democratic ticket, because, in principle, they were Democrats, not because the Democracy had anything to do with foreignism or Catholicism, unless the recognition of the equal rights of all men under the Constitution could be so construed. We hope that after Buchanan shall have been elected in November, these organs will stick to their present statement and assertion, and not endeavor to weaken the effect of their defeat by laying it at the doors of the foreigners and Catholics, who, they now say, are going against Buchanan and for Fremont, thus increasing Fillmore's chances.

Again, if you ever happened to notice it, some folk's geese are all swans. Every man that the Whigs used to start against the Democrats in this State used to whip the aforesaid Democrats all to nothing, up to the day of election,—such was the talk among the more gassy members of the party. The more sensible, thinking men, arrived at different conclusions, and were fully prepared for the election and re-election of Reid, and for the election, as they now are for the re-election of Bragg, who is certain to beat Mr. Gilmer nicely—very nicely indeed, great a swan as Mr. Gilmer is, and how he can fail to do it at the East especially, no reasonable man can see. The thing is so, the East cannot vote for a White Basis, Western Address advocate, one who would carry off the heavy taxes of the heavily taxed counties to distribute them among counties already receiving more from the School fund than their total amount of taxes paid into the State treasury. The good and true men of the west don't ask for such injustice.

And on what plea are Eastern men, as any men of the State to be asked to turn out Governor Bragg?—Upon the paramount obligations of a *quidam* secret society. Why, what does Mr. Gilmer's exposition of American principles and their practical working amount to? Does Mr. Gilmer pretend that he would prevent emigration? Oh, no, he would welcome every worthy man with open arms, but he would keep him here an alien and a foreigner, a man among us, but not of us—a man with neither stake nor part in our institutions for twenty-one years, and then he would make him half white, a sort of free-negro, allowed to vote, but not to be voted for,—a member of a pariah caste. Look at the thing purely as a matter of policy. And how would the thing work? How would any body like it? What would be the effect of it? would its effect not be to erect in the midst of the people a class of subjects but not citizens, of men controlled by laws which they would have no part in making—of men deprived of the glorious distinction of American citizenship, the right and power of self-government? Would not this be a glorious "American" system? Look at it as it stands. It is Mr. Gilmer's plan; advocated on the stump, and it embodies the gist of all the "paramount obligations," upon the strength of which a new man like Mr. Gilmer is to be elected over a tried and faithful servant like Gov. Bragg. The Pope of Rome is a terrible old fellow, but every body knows now that all that stuff is gammon, and means humbug. The last National Council admitted Catholics from Louisiana, "like a book," and the South Carolina and Virginia State Councils repudiated the religious test "just as easy." And besides, what is the use now of kicking up against the Democrats, as the foreign or Catholic party, since the Know Nothings themselves contend that nearly all the foreigners and Catholics are going against the Democratic candidates. Querer fellow, isn't it? You see that two and two sometimes make four, unless the case is altered, and then they make five. Let us be truly thankful that things come right at last—at the Ballot Box.—Daily Journal 9th inst.

We will venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the dog population of the town of Wilmington is enormous, unprecedented and unequalled, save by the fleas, who derive an honest living from devouring said dogs, the only pity being that they don't eat them up, body and bones, hide and hair. Constantinople is not a circumstance, as regards vocality, and we seriously question whether the devil himself could improve upon the infernal noise they kick up of a warm summer night. If a locomotive whistles over on the Manchester Railroad every dog in town starts cursing and swearing most blasphemously till morning, but if a fire bell rings, they keep it up for a week and a half. It also seems to us that numerous dogs from the country must come in to have a mass meeting every night, or to do something or other to this extent unknown. It is next thing to impossible that the town could feed as many dogs as howl around at night. If it does, then the hard times are easily accounted for.

We see occasionally in the columns of our Know Nothing contemporaries, some odd-shaped rejoicing over certain so-called defections from the Democratic party at the North—such defections amounting simply to a refusal by known abolitionists to support Buchanan and Breckinridge, such men and presses not having acted for years with the Democratic party. The Democratic party expects no support from any such people north or south.

But we would call the attention of our neighbors and contemporaries a little nearer home. They will find every now and then in the columns of the Journal, withdrawals from the Know Nothing order or American party, signed by well-known citizens of this district. No bogus things from a distance away in western New York, but from our sister counties, and among our own readers. There are a few in to-day's Journal, and there will be more yet, unless we are mightily mistaken. And the sub-electors, too,—well, it is a little hard too, but its fair that "Sam" who brags so loudly, should be let down a little. His spell is very much broken. In the striking and impressive language of the colored revivalist, Sam "sprang up like a sparrow-grass and was cut down like a hopper-grass, he put out him foot and he die." Deeper, graver, and more pressing interests engage the attention of the people, and neither oath swearing nor man-worship will do any more. The thing is up for the present, at least.

We understand that a portion of the citizens of Brunswick county, celebrated the National Anniversary at the house of Mr. Robert Tharp, in Lockwood's Ferry precinct.

The order of the exercises was somewhat as follows:
Reading of Declaration by Dr. W. G. Curtis,
Oration "S. Langdon,
Dinner "The whole crowd—
A capital dinner and a capital crowd at that. All passed off pleasantly and well. Dr. Curtis read the Declaration in the spirit of '76; Mr. Langdon did justice to his subject and made a capital speech, and then all hands did justice to the dinner and made a capital dinner.

Somewhat, or somehow else, there is little news in the mail, little of any particular interest at least, indeed the mail to-day is not beyond Richmond.

On Monday last, Gov. Bragg spoke at Tarboro', and Mr. Gilmer at Kenansville. There was a great gathering at Tarboro'—the assembly at Kenansville was very small, and no impression was made at all. On Tuesday the Candidates spoke at Clinton. There was a fair crowd, though not an exceedingly large one, two to three hundred perhaps. It was not generally known that Governor Bragg would be present.

On Wednesday the Candidates met at Warsaw.—The meeting was a full one,—say three to four hundred, nearer the latter figure. In Duplin, it will be impossible for Mr. Gilmer and his friends to muster the old Whig strength. Gov. Bragg will get a fine vote.

On last (Wednesday) evening the Candidates arrived here in the cars, and were conducted to the rooms engaged for them—Gov. Bragg at Holmes'—Mr. Gilmer at the Carolina. Both appeared in good health, but somewhat fatigued from constant traveling. Gov. Bragg looks more robust, it seems to us, than he did in April, and we are glad to learn that he really feels so.

Mr. Gilmer's friends appear to have had something like a joltification, in the way of rockets, etc., etc.—In the course of the evening, Mr. Gilmer was called out and made a short, but very happy address, at the conclusion of which the band played "Jordan" for his especial edification.

Upon the whole, everything went off smoothly enough, and everybody seemed to be in good humor, as we trust they will continue.

The "glorious Fourth" was celebrated at Fayetteville in a very praiseworthy manner; E. B. Huske, Esq., delivered the Oration. Fire works at the arsenal of Haymount, closed the day.

The citizens of Tarboro' also celebrated the day in a spirited and gratifying manner. Oration by Jos. H. Hyman.

But the fact is that the day was celebrated all around, and we shall await accounts before saying much. By the way, our brother Editor, W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Standard, delivered an Oration in Raleigh, which is highly spoken of. Mr. Holden is eminently qualified for the task, and no doubt, acquitted himself ably and satisfactorily.

GOING IT.—A Rev. Dr. Dudley A. Ting, a son of Dr. Stephen H. Ting, amused himself by delivering a regular built, double-distilled abolition speech Sunday before last at the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. It would have done credit to Sumner. The vestry did not seem to like it. In fact they rather censured it, and there was excitement and displeasure in the church during the time of the delivery of the abolition speech, but the Dr. "remained firm," looked as if he didn't care a copper what brother he may have caused to offend—what does all such merely practical, well-working, God-honoring things as peace and charity amount to, compared with the notoriety and the exaltation of Dr. Dudley A. Ting, who may aspire to as much celebrity as Henry Ward Beecher or even Fred. Douglass. Is it any wonder that men doubt the reality of Christian belief, or of Christianity as a rule of life?

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Ferbert, the California member of Congress, for the murder of Thomas Keating, a waiter at Willard's Hotel, shot by him some time since. Herbert is in the County Jail. The trial is set for Wednesday, to-morrow.—Daily Journal 8th inst.

DEAD FOR A DUCAT.—The New York Express has commenced publishing votes taken on steamboats, railroad cars, and in New York Dry Goods shops and Brokers' offices, so as to figure up a big showing for Fillmore. This is always a sign of anticipated defeat a whistling to keep the spirits up.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, 1 past 4 o'clock, a negro girl, aged 10 years, was drowned. She was on Dock Street Wharf, S. Water St., and in reaching to get some floating apples, lost her balance and fell into the river. In dragging her, her apron was brought up, but the body was not recovered at the time of going to press. She belonged to Mrs. Fairchild. Commercial 10th inst.

PAUL C. CAMERON, Esq., formerly a strong member of the Whig party, is running now as the Democratic Candidate for the next Senate from Orange County. We give below his answer to the letter of Cad. Jones, Sr., Wm. H. Bailey, and James M. Palmer, the Committee appointed to request his acceptance of the position assigned him by the Democracy of Orange:

STAGVILLE, Orange County, N. C., July 2d, 1856.

DEAR SIRS:—I received last evening yours of the 30th of June. I had hoped after my prompt and candid declaration of the proffered nomination made me, at the late Special Term of our Court, that I should be exempt from any further solicitation to become a candidate for the Senate in Orange. And I do most sincerely regret the cause that induces you to seek now my poor services as a candidate for that office. I am now in the confined illness of Mr. Jones, in a distant State.

Without any ambition to gratify, I am not insensible to the good opinion and kind interest of my friends and fellow-citizens. In disregard, however, of my interest and inclination, and with a positive repugnance for any sort of strife, especially of a political character, I nevertheless, will undertake to be your candidate for the Senate. I but utter the convictions of my mind and observation in declaring the Democratic party the only surviving National party of the country—asserting no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State; presenting the same front at the North and at the South—breathing the same spirit and uttering the same resolves at Cincinnati as in New Orleans. So long as it can control the action of Congress, the South will have no geographical or political black lines drawn around her and her property. It alone seems equal to the maintenance of the guaranties of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union.

In a crisis like this, the memory of past party ties shall not keep me from duty; and whilst I attach little consequence to my individual action, I shall most heartily co-operate with the coming election party in the hope that its triumph in the Democratic party will bring peace and repose to the country—maintain its laws, and perpetuate our Union. And if the citizens of my native County shall confirm my selection and nomination, I shall strive to execute the trust with an honest zeal.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
PAUL C. CAMERON.

To Col. Jones, W. H. Bailey, Esq., Maj. Palmer, for the Committee.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Mr. John Kissel, residing near Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa., was found murdered on Monday last, with a gun-shot wound on his forehead. The Harrisburg Herald says:

"Mr. Kissel was a bachelor and lived entirely alone, performing all the household duties himself, and generally disliked the presence of visitors. It was known that he had a large sum of money which he always carried with him, and the fact that his pockets were cut open, and the other pockets emptied, proves fully that this knowledge caused his assassination. It is supposed that he was waylaid and shot whilst carrying the milk he had just procured from the cows to the spring-house. It is said that a neighbor heard the report of a gun on Sunday evening in the direction of Kissel's house, which causes the supposition that it was then the atrocious deed was committed. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood, but no suspicions have been formed as to the perpetrators of the outrage. A party of gipsies were seen a short time in the neighborhood, but they had left before Sunday."

Kenansville, July 8th, 1856.

Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.—Dear Sirs:—We had a most delightful fourth here. Why is it that some of our Wilmington friends do not come out on some of our occasions, and spend the holiday with us. We have all the prerequisites to make it a special season of patriotic enjoyment. Guns, flags, fine-looking young men, and beautiful women, horses, carriages, children, gingerbread, flowers, fans, bright eyes, and barbecues, orations, and a happy abundance. And everybody as happy as they will be, and if anything, a little more so. Don't understand me that anybody ever gets in the smallest degree "how come you so." The veriest inebriate, at such times keeps sober to see the fun. The incidents of the day were not unusual, but all its ceremonies and observances were characterized by a degree of patriotic pride, good taste, and good sense, altogether compatible with the dignity and importance of the occasion. But we feel that some of our young men who were engaged at sunrise in firing a salute, made a most mischievous escape from the bursting of a cannon. The piece had been fired six times in rapid succession, and on the seventh discharge she went to use the expression of the man who stood behind her, into flinders, scattering terrible fragments of iron and iron in every direction. She did not throw her own constituents in Philadelphia, remonstrated against the admission of Arkansas, with slavery in her Constitution. But Mr. Buchanan remained firm to his position, and in a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 4th of April, 1856, said: "he considered the compromise which had been made when Missouri was admitted into the Union, as having settled the question of slavery in the new South-western States." This was the language of a freesoiler! Arkansas was the first slave State which had applied for admission into the Union during Mr. Buchanan's career, and on this occasion we find him not only voting for, but advocating the measure, and opposing the remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania.

In December, 1837, Mr. Calhoun submitted, in the Senate, certain resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some modifications, were adopted in the following terms:

1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

2. Resolved, That the Federal Government, the powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, if the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, is a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution, and a direct and palpable invasion of the rights of the States, and is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquility of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

3. Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist, to the extent of its constitutional power, any attempt by any portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

4. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion, or feeling on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them, or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to their overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

5. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the rights implied in the Constitution to the people of the Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic slavery; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of such Territory; would have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

During the discussion, Mr. BUCHANAN said: "On this exciting question I desire to say nothing, as a member of this body, which can, in the slightest degree, interfere with the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. My fate, as a public man, is as deeply staked upon the preservation of these rights as that of any other individual in the country. I have long since taken my stand, and from it I will not be driven. I do not desire to maintain myself at all times in a position of compromise, but to the rights and safety of the people of the South. I pre-terred, therefore, to adopt any just measure, within the pale of the Constitution, to settle this dangerous question, and to afford the greatest security to the slaveholding States."

It will be observed that these resolutions assert: 1. The rights and sovereignty of the States, and the duty of the Government to protect them "against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign." 2. They condemn any interference whatever, by the citizens of one section, with the domestic institutions of the South, as subversive of the Constitution. 3. They condemn any legislation by Congress which interferes with the stability of the domestic institutions of the South, and binds it to resist all attempts at its being used by one section of the Union against the other. 4. They recognize domestic slavery as an essential element of the social organization of the South, and any assault upon it as a violation of faith between the sections. 5. They condemn any attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. 6. They recognize the right of a people of a territory, when forming a State Constitution, to decide the question of slavery for themselves. 7. They condemn any interference with the constitutional propositions, Mr. BUCHANAN voted. When the second resolution came up, Mr. MORRIS moved that the words "moral and religious" be stricken out, and Mr. BUCHANAN voted for the motion, because "he thought the resolution was quite as strong with the modification as without it." But he subsequently voted for the resolution containing these words.

But Mr. BUCHANAN not only voted against any interference whatever with the domestic institutions of the South, but the third resolution, as offered by Mr. CALHOUN, declared it to be the duty of the Federal Government to strengthen and uphold them, and for this also Mr. BUCHANAN voted. We can add nothing to the force of such a position, and are content to let it speak for itself.

We are of the Same Opinion

The Liverpool European Times says with great propriety and truth, that Mr. Crampton is "an arrant bungler," and thinks he was deservedly dismissed from a post he was evidently incompetent to fill. It says in addition:

But whatever estimate Mr. Crampton may form of himself, we hope it has never entered into his cranium to suppose that he is of sufficient importance to set the two countries by the ears, for if such be his belief his egotism is doomed to receive a decided shock.

For the Journal.

BLADEN CO., N. C., July 2d, 1856.

Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.—We, the undersigned, having joined the Know Nothing or American party, take this method of disuniting ourselves from said party; we have acted with that party for some time, but finding that the principles are not what they were when we joined it, we are determined to disunit ourselves from it and act with the Democratic party, which is the only conservative party and the only one which is acting for the welfare of the country.

P. M. NORTON,
R. EVERITT,
E. DAVIS,
L. SESSOMS,
B. SIKES,
B. MCGEE.

For the Journal.

FRENCH'S CREEK, N. C., July 5, 1856.

Messrs. EDITORS.—We, whose names appear below, take this method of stating publicly that we hereby disavow the obligations we have entered into in joining the Know Nothing or American party. Having been induced to join it from the representations of persons on whom we thought we could rely, and after joining finding ourselves egregiously deceived as to the principles, motives, and objects of the organization, we deem it due to ourselves as well as to the public, to make this declaration, and to add that we shall as heretofore act with the good old Democratic party, the only national party now in existence in this country, and on which we have the only hope of the perpetuation of our glorious Union.

R. A. AVERITT,
SAMUEL KELLY,
DAVID J. KELLY,
W. H. RUSS,
WILLIAM KELLY.

BLADEN CO., N. C., July 2, 1856.

Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.—I notice from the published proceedings of a Convention of the American Party, lately held in Wilmington, that I have been appointed one of the sub-electors for the County of Bladen.

I acknowledge that some time since I united myself to that Party, but being convinced that the party has not, nor will it ever be, a party pledged to state publicly, that I consider myself released from all allegiance, and can not under any circumstances, support its candidates at the coming elections. Believing that the democratic party is the only National party now in existence, and persuaded as I am, that upon its success depends the welfare of the country, I do not intend to support its government, I shall be found using what influence I possess to secure its triumph. Very Respectfully,
J. K. MELVIN.

The Black Republican papers of the North are republishing Col. Benton's St. Louis speech, in which that pragmatic, egotistical, bombastical old Bismarck, after vilifying and slandering a young man of the Cincinnati Convention, its platform, its Administration, democracy of Missouri, &c., winds up by announcing that he supports Mr. Buchanan. "From such friends and supporters Mr. Buchanan may well pray for deliverance. It is very evident that old Bullion secretly desires the success of the free soil party, and that he will try to effect by hypocrisy and deceit, what he dare not attempt to accomplish by open opposition. He can never forgive the democracy for overlooking his pretensions to the leadership of the party after the retirement of Jackson. He is sincere in anything it is in his hostility to the South, and while it would be vain to endeavor to carry Missouri for his hopeful son-in-law, he will strive, by dividing, to defeat the democratic party in that State."

From the Charleston Mercury.

Buchanan on Slavery.

We could multiply from the records of Congress, proofs in support of the position taken in our last article, that Mr. Buchanan, both by his votes and speeches, was ever ready to put down agitation, and to respect the rights of the South in reference to slavery in the District of Columbia. Throughout the year 1836, we find him steadily voting against petitions, and denouncing agitation; and when in 1837, in 1837, Mr. Buchanan stood side by side with Mr. Calhoun, voting to lay the question of reception on the table. His record is certainly clear on this point.

It has been said, and in South Carolina, that Mr. Buchanan was "a Freesoiler." This startling allegation is made on the strength of certain expressions used by Mr. Buchanan in his speech on Texas. We shall hereafter consider that speech; meanwhile, we invite our readers to earlier proofs upon the subject.

In March, 1836, Arkansas applied for admission into the Union, and Mr. Buchanan presented the petition and reported the bill. He stated that "he had been requested by the Delegation from Arkansas to take charge of the application of that Territory to be admitted into the Union, and that he had cheerfully taken upon himself the performance of the duty." In his own constituents in Philadelphia, remonstrated against the admission of Arkansas, with slavery in her Constitution. But Mr. Buchanan remained firm to his position, and in a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 4th of April, 1836, said: "he considered the compromise which had been made when Missouri was admitted into the Union, as having settled the question of slavery in the new South-western States." This was the language of a freesoiler! Arkansas was the first slave State which had applied for admission into the Union during Mr. Buchanan's career, and on this occasion we find him not only voting for, but advocating the measure, and opposing the remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania.

In December, 1837, Mr. Calhoun submitted, in the Senate, certain resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some modifications, were adopted in the following terms:

1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

2. Resolved, That the Federal Government, the powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, if the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, is a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution, and a direct and palpable invasion of the rights of the States, and is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquility of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

3. Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist, to the extent of its constitutional power, any attempt by any portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

4. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion, or feeling on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them, or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to their overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

5. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the rights implied in the Constitution to the people of the Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic slavery; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of such Territory; would have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

During the discussion, Mr. BUCHANAN said: "On this exciting question I desire to say nothing, as a member of this body, which can, in the slightest degree, interfere with the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. My fate, as a public man, is as deeply staked upon the preservation of these rights as that of any other individual in the country. I have long since taken my stand, and from it I will not be driven. I do not desire to maintain myself at all times in a position of compromise, but to the rights and safety of the people of the South. I pre-terred, therefore, to adopt any just measure, within the pale of the Constitution, to settle this dangerous question, and to afford the greatest security to the slaveholding States."

It will be observed that these resolutions assert: 1. The rights and sovereignty of the States, and the duty of the Government to protect them "against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign." 2. They condemn any interference whatever, by the citizens of one section, with the domestic institutions of the South, as subversive of the Constitution. 3. They condemn any legislation by Congress which interferes with the stability of the domestic institutions of the South, and binds it to resist all attempts at its being used by one section of the Union against the other. 4. They recognize domestic slavery as an essential element of the social organization of the South, and any assault upon it as a violation of faith between the sections. 5. They condemn any attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. 6. They recognize the right of a people of a territory, when forming a State Constitution, to decide the question of slavery for themselves. 7. They condemn any interference with the constitutional propositions, Mr. BUCHANAN voted. When the second resolution came up, Mr. MORRIS moved that the words "moral and religious" be stricken out, and Mr. BUCHANAN voted for the motion, because "he thought the resolution was quite as strong with the modification as without it." But he subsequently voted for the resolution containing these words.

But Mr. BUCHANAN not only voted against any interference whatever with the domestic institutions of the South, but the third resolution, as offered by Mr. CALHOUN, declared it to be the duty of the Federal Government to strengthen and uphold them, and for this also Mr. BUCHANAN voted. We can add nothing to the force of such a position, and are content to let it speak for itself.

We are of the Same Opinion

The Liverpool European Times says with great propriety and truth, that Mr. Crampton is "an arrant bungler," and thinks he was deservedly dismissed from a post he was evidently incompetent to fill. It says in addition:

But whatever estimate Mr. Crampton may form of himself, we hope it has never entered into his cranium to suppose that he is of sufficient importance to set the two countries by the ears, for if such be his belief his egotism is doomed to receive a decided shock.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Buchanan on Slavery.

We could multiply from the records of Congress, proofs in support of the position taken in our last article, that Mr. Buchanan, both by his votes and speeches, was ever ready to put down agitation, and to respect the rights of the South in reference to slavery in the District of Columbia. Throughout the year 1836, we find him steadily voting against petitions, and denouncing agitation; and when in 1837, in 1837, Mr. Buchanan stood side by side with Mr. Calhoun, voting to lay the question of reception on the table. His record is certainly clear on this point.

It has been said, and in South Carolina, that Mr. Buchanan was "a Freesoiler." This startling allegation is made on the strength of certain expressions used by Mr. Buchanan in his speech on Texas. We shall hereafter consider that speech; meanwhile, we invite our readers to earlier proofs upon the subject.

In March, 1836, Arkansas applied for admission into the Union, and Mr. Buchanan presented the petition and reported the bill. He stated that "he had been requested by the Delegation from Arkansas to take charge of the application of that Territory to be admitted into the Union, and that he had cheerfully taken upon himself the performance of the duty." In his own constituents in Philadelphia, remonstrated against the admission of Arkansas, with slavery in her Constitution. But Mr. Buchanan remained firm to his position, and in a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 4th of April, 1836, said: "he considered the compromise which had been made when Missouri was admitted into the Union, as having settled the question of slavery in the new South-western States." This was the language of a freesoiler! Arkansas was the first slave State which had applied for admission into the Union during Mr. Buchanan's career, and on this occasion we find him not only voting for, but advocating the measure, and opposing the remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania.

In December, 1837, Mr. Calhoun submitted, in the Senate, certain resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some modifications, were adopted in the following terms:

1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union